

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES
IN *HUGO* MOVIE**



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ABSTRACT

This research studies about a subtitling analysis of directive utterances in Hugo Movie. The researcher tries to classify the translation shift and the equivalence of subtitling of directive utterances used in Hugo movie. This research belongs to a qualitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher uses the documentation method and technique of coding which can be found in script of subtitling. The data are taken from the subtitling of Hugo Movie. From the collected data, the researcher finds 146 data of the translation shift and equivalence. Based on the result of the data analysis, the researcher finds four the translation shift from 146 data of the research, there are 127 data or 86. 98% imperative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, 15 data or 10. 27% declarative sentences is translated into declarative sentences, 3 data or 2. 05% declarative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, and 1 data or 0. 68% interrogative sentences is translated into interrogative sentence. Based on the equivalence of subtitling from 146 data of the research, there are 130 data or 89. 04% sentences of utterance which is translated equivalent and the sentence which is translated non equivalent 16 data or 10. 95% sentences. It means that the script of subtitling in Hugo Movie has a good translation.

Keywords : *Subtitling Analysis, Directive utterances, Hugo Movie*

A. Introduction

Translation is one of the effective ways to help them understand it easily. Dealing with translation, it means that how to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL), which is

understandable by the target reader without ever changing the original message.

As everybody knows, Most of people like entertainment and it cannot be separated from interpreting. Through entertainment, People can increase their language ability. In movie, people knows about translation who written in the screen that appropriate with the conversation in the movie. The viewers know about Subtitling.

Subtitling is the methods of language transfer in translating types of mass audio-visual communication such as film and television, usually subtitling of movie is in bottom of the screen. The subtitling is appropriately transferred to the target language. The content of the source language can be conveyed into the target language by the subtitler. The target language is clear to understand. Therefore, the content of the source language is received easily. Through subtitling movie, we often encounter directive utterances, but few people knew it.

Directives utterance is one kind of speech act. They are used by the speaker to get someone to do or not to do something. People use directive utterances in many ways. They use different linguistic form in expressing directive utterances. The linguistic form of directive utterances can be declarative, interrogative and imperative. So, not only the imperative form can show the directive utterances, but also declarative and interrogative. The case above is a background why the researcher wants to make research entitled a subtitling analysis of directive utterances in *Hugo* movie.

B. Research Method

In writing the research, the researcher employs the qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research of which data are in the forms of written or oral words. Using the qualitative method, the researchers want to classify about the translation shift of directive utterances, which can be found in *Hugo* movie and wants to identify the equivalence of subtitling of directive utterances with the target language in *Hugo* movie. In conducting is research

paper, the researcher chooses directive utterances as the object of study. The data analyzed in this research paper are directive utterances, which can be found in *Hugo* movie. The film scripts as the data source. Besides, the data in this research are the translation shift of directive utterances used in *Hugo* movie and its subtitling. The data can be seen the form of word, phrases, or sentence but they should be directive utterances. The technique of collecting data that used by the researcher is documentation. The steps are as follows:

- a. watching the movie “Hugo”,
- b. noting the script,
- c. classifying the translation shift of directive utterances, and
- d. coding the data which contain directive utterances, such as:

001/HUGO/2011, which means:

001 : the number of data

HUGO : the title of movie

2011 : the year of movie

Technique of analyzing data that is used in this research is comparison.

The follow are the steps in analyzing the data:

- a. describing the translation shift of directive utterances used in *Hugo* movie,
- b. describing the equivalence of directive utterance subtitling with the target language in *Hugo* movie, and
- c. drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis of directive utterance.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter explains the result of the research to get the answer of the problem statements. The problem statements of the research are related to the directive utterances, the researcher efforts to explain the translation shift found in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie.

a. Research Finding

Research finding is contains of problem of the research. The researcher divided problem of discussion into two parts, they are: (1) the translation shift found in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie, (2) the equivalence of subtitling on directive utterances found in *Hugo* Movie.

1. Translation Shift Found in the Subtitling of Directive Utterances in Hugo Movie

Directives are those kinds of speech act that the speakers used to get someone else to do something. The researcher finds four the translation shift found in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* movie. They are: (a) imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence, (b) declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence, (c) declarative sentence is translated into imperative sentence, and (d) interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence.

a. Imperative Sentence is Translated into Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is a sentence that express to do something, gives a command, makes a request, an offer or invitation and gives a very clear order or instruction. Below is the example of the analysis process.

No : 001/HUGO/2011

SL : *Quick, empty your pockets. You're hurting me!*

TL : *Cepat, kosongkan kantongmu. Kau menyakitiku!*

The sentences above are forms of directive using imperative and the data belongs to command, so the speaker intention can be seen directly. In the source language, the utterance is marked by the use of “*empty your pockets*” it has been translated into “*kosongkan kantongmu*”. It gives expression about command to do something. Based on the result of analysis, it can be shows that the datum belongs to imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence. The researcher concludes that from 146 data, there are 127 data or

86. 98% belong to imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence.

b. Declarative Sentence is Translated into Declarative Sentence

Declarative is used to give information (informing, declaring, making promises, conditioning, etc). Below is the data writer found in the analysis process.

No : 026/HUGO/2011

SL : *You can't burn my notebook.* And who's to stop me?

TL : *Kau tidak boleh membakar buku catatanku.* Siapa yang bisa menghentikanku?

The sentences above are the form utterance of the source language and it's translation are declarative sentence. In the source language, it is marked by the use of (*subject + auxiliary + adjective / verb* or *subject + verb + object*) "*You can't burn my notebook*". While, in the target language is marked by the use of (*subject + predicate + object*) "*Kau tidak boleh membakar buku catatanku*". The both pattern have emphasized on giving information or suggestion. The datum describes that the subtitling belongs to declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence. As conclusion , it can be drawn that from 146 data, there are 15 data or 10. 27% belong to declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence.

c. Declarative Sentence is Translated into Imperative Sentence

Declarative sentence is this a statement that gives information, expressing an opinion, and making promises. And imperative is a sentence that express an imperative to a person to do something. Below is the data writer found in the analysis process.

No : 092/HUGO/2011

SL : *You see, this one...*

TL : *lihatlah, yang satu ini ...*

The sentences above are the form utterance of the source language and its subtitling are different. It can be shown that the declarative sentence in the source language is translated into imperative sentence in the target language. In the source language, it is marked by the use of (*subject + predicate*) “*You see,...*”. In Indonesia language, the utterance is translated by the use of *lihatlah*. It means that the speaker’s intention in the target language is request. From the datum, it can be seen that the subtitling belongs to declarative sentence is translated into imperative sentence. As conclusion, the researcher states that from 146 data, there are 3 data or 2.05% belong to declarative sentence is translated into imperative sentence.

d. Interrogative Sentence is Translated Into Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative is a sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark. Below is the data writer found in the analysis process.

No : 082/HUGO/2011

SL : *Might I have another cup?*

TL : *Boleh minta secangkir lagi?*

The sentences above are the form utterance of the source language and its translation are interrogative sentences. The utterance in the source language is marked by the use of *verbal question (auxiliary + subject)* “*Might I*” and ends with a question mark. The speaker’s intention in the target language is asks a question. The researcher makes a conclusion that the subtitling belongs to interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence. The researcher found only 1 data or 0.68% from 146 data the form of interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence.

2. The Equivalence of Subtitling on Directive Utterances Found in *Hugo* Movie

In this part, the writer analyzes about how the equivalence of subtitling with the target language in the *Hugo* movie. In subtitling translation, there is equivalence that must be used by the translator when translate a text. Translation equivalence uses for check the equivalence or the appropriateness of the source language with the target language. From definition above, the writer divides equivalence into two parts. They are equivalence of subtitling and non equivalence of subtitling.

a. Equivalence of Subtitling

Equivalence of subtitling is accurate since the message in source language can be delivered completely in the target language. Below is the data writer found in the analysis process.

No : 006/HUGO/2011

SL : *Get out of here, you little thief!*

TL : *Pergi dari sini, pencuri kecil!*

The sentences above are accurate since the message in source language can be delivered completely in the target language. It means that each word in the target language shows identical meaning of the source language. The word “*Get out*” in the directive utterance is translated into “*Pergi*”. The word “*Get out*” has the means “*meninggalkan suatu tempat*”. It means that the translator’s view from the form of equivalence “*meninggalkan suatu tempat*”. The meaning and the message are fittingness into source language (SL) and target language (TL). However, the message in the source and in the target language has the same meaning so that the researcher concludes that it is equivalence of Subtitling. As conclusion, it can be drawn that from 146 data, there are 130 data or 89. 04% belong to equivalence of Subtitling between source language (SL) and target language (TL).

b. Non Equivalence Translation.

Non Equivalence Translation is inaccurate translation since the message and the meaning in the source language cannot be delivered in the target language. Below is the data, the researcher found in the analysis process.

No : 004/HUGO/2011

SL : *Get out of here. Give me my notebook!*

TL : *Pergi dari sini. Berikan buku catatanku!*

The directive utterance above is inaccurate since the message and the meaning in the source language cannot be delivered in the target language. It is marked by the message of the source language “*Give me my notebook!*” which is translated into “*Berikan buku catatanku!*”. This is non equivalence because there is one or one more word in the target language does not show a meaning. The alternative solution in the text imperative must be subtitled into “*Berikan padaku buku catatanku!*”. The researcher concludes that from 146 data, there are 16 data or 10.95% belong to non equivalence translation between source language (SL) and target language (TL).

b. Discussion

In this the discussion of research finding, the researcher analyzes two problems. The first is the translation shift found in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie, and the second is the equivalence of subtitling on directive utterances found in *Hugo* movie.

In doing the analysis, the researcher uses the theory of directive utterances suggested by Kreidler (1998), and theory of sentences analysis according to Frank (1972), and theory of equivalence stated by Baker (1992). The theory of directive utterances is employed as the base of description of translation shift of directive utterances in the film. Theory of sentences analysis and theory of equivalence are used as the base of the description of the function of the directive utterances and the contexts of the dialogue.

By considering those theories, the researcher concluded that there are four the translation shift found in the subtitling of directive utterance in *Hugo* movie. The researcher states that from 146 data, there are 127 data or 86. 98% imperative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, 15 data or 10. 27% declarative sentences is translated into declarative sentences, 3 data or 2. 05% declarative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, and 1 data or 0. 68% interrogative sentences is translated into interrogative sentence. It means that the translation shift in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie is dominated by the imperative sentences.

The equivalence of subtitling directive utterance the *Hugo* movie. The researcher divides equivalence into two parts, they are equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. Equivalence translation is accurate since the message in source language can be delivered completely in the target language. Whereas, Non Equivalence Translation is inaccurate translation since the message and the meaning in the source language cannot be delivered in the target language. From the analysis data, the researcher concluded that from 146 data, there are 130 data or 89. 04% sentences of utterance which is translated equivalence and the sentence which is translated non equivalence 16 data or 10. 95% sentences. It is based on the result of analysis above the writer finds that the translation of equivalence as the dominant.

D. Conclusion

After finishing the data analysis, the writer wants to draw some conclusions related with the subtitling translation of the directive utterances employed in *Hugo* Movie. From data analysis, they can be presented some conclusions, as follows:

1. Related with the subtitling translation of the directive utterances, the writer finds four sentences: The researcher states that from 146 data, there are 127 data or 86. 98% imperative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, 15 data or 10. 27% declarative sentences is

translated into declarative sentences, 3 data or 2.05% declarative sentences is translated into imperative sentence, and 1 data or 0.68% interrogative sentences is translated into interrogative sentence. It means that the translation shift in the subtitling of directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie is dominated by the imperative sentences.

2. Related to the equivalence of subtitling directive utterance the *Hugo* movie, it can be divided into two parts, they are the equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The researcher states that from 146 data, there are 130 data or 89.04% sentences of utterance which is translated equivalent and the sentence which is translated non equivalent 16 data or 10.95% sentences. The researcher finds that the equivalence of subtitling on directive utterances in *Hugo* Movie is the dominant. It means that the script of subtitling in *Hugo* Movie is good translation.

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